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SENATOR PEPPER'S VISION

SENATOR PEPPER, when he went to address the Membership Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Association, wished apparently to say too little. He ended by saying too much. His vision of the fair of 1926 was far from inspiring. It came dangerously near to being funny.

Mr. Pepper was thinking apparently of folk-dances and the country fairs of Southern Europe, and in the back of his mind there seems to be an impression that if Philadelphia could only fix itself up in bright costumes and return to the childlike moods of the Middle Ages we might have a celebration without spending much money and, what is more important, without experiencing any trouble. His would be a sad sort of exposition. And if it were not out of the question because of woeful deficiencies on the esthetic side, what would business men say of a scheme to use all the central avenues of the city for a sort of three-ring

PREPAREDNESS

MORE than a year ago there were references in these columns to the amazing success achieved by military designers with airplanes of a self-governing type. Wireless, acting upon phenomenally sensitive mechartism connected with the controls, was used successfully to direct airplanes in long flights. The engineers were thinking of nothing less than flying machines that should be dirigible bombs of unimagined destructive

Now the army engineers have perfected a device that will steer an airplane off the ground and keep it on a straight line, even through windstorms, until it falls with its burden of TNT at a point previously determined.

With such devices the wars of the future will be fought. Airplanes laden with explosives will roar and fall over cities. They may be launched at battleships. And they

may be launched from battleships.
We hear a great deal nowadays about the need for preparedness. But any one who thinks of preparedness in terms of gundrill and marching platoons of college men knows no more about the subject than Mr Bryan did when he talked of armies of farmers advancing with shotguns and Fords to the defense of the country. Mr. Bryan never had heard or dreamed of gas, air bombardments, high explosives or long-range, rapid-fire artillery. Similarly the folk who talk about regimenting the youth of the country for military drills know little or nothing of what is afoot in the laboratories of military engineers here and abroad.

SOUTH AMERICAN SCENES

COME of the current pictures of Coquimbo, the Chilean town so tragically atricken in the earthquake, disclose troops marching through the streets, national flags flying and other evidences of patriotic excitement. Such photographs were taken only a ivear ago when the question of war with Peru had again become critical The scene should be counterbalanced by

another exhibit, externally much less dramatic and spectacular, but intrinsically of epochal meaning. What should be shown alde by side with views of Chile on the verge of conflict is the Chamber of Deputies of this republic engaged in the memorable it of ratifying unreservedly the Tacna-After arbitration protocol.

This momentous event took place in Santiego on Tuesday. Its significance can hardly be exaggerated, for it means nothing less than the dispersion of the war which have overhang the Pacific clouds coast of Latin America for more than half a century. Peru already has sanctioned the Washington agreement providing for the erection of judicial muchinery to settle the territorial dispute.

Chile, it is clear, had the most to lose by concessions, since that nation is now in physical possession of the immensely valuable nitrate provinces wrested from Peru in the devastating war in the late seventie and early eightles of the last century. But Chile, it should be emphasized, is the leader in the movement for organizing all the Americas in a league of peace.

The Government at Santiago cannot consistently indorse that idea and at the same time plan to retain the nitrate regions by

Civilization in South America has taken an invigorating step forward in the rogistered determination of Chile to substitute methods of adjudication for bluster or mill-

tary adventure. DOWN GOES WIRTH

THE fall of the Wirth Government came about, as you might say, according to No one who knew anything about the interlocking affairs of Germany and the ret of the Continent believed that it could

The collapse, like the circumstances that made it inevitable, has not received the attention it deserves in this country. On the future of Germany depends, to a large extest, the future of Europe. And with the figure of Europe our own diplomatic and

wirth failed because he and his associates were subjected to intolerable pressure from Whin and without. He was hated by the pkers because he was of the people. hated by the people because he and his evernment were supposed to have sur-

France and the other Allies. It is not too much to say that no Govnt that is not sustained by force can crive in Germany as matters stand. The reactionaries will persistently labor to dist experiments in democratic control. to see popular government establishes been providing most of by an odd trick of fate, the Allies, who leal ammunition for its enemies. the way is clear now in Germany for

almost anything—for freeh junker intrigue, for a new manifestation of the Fascisti fad or for undiluted radicalism infiltrated from Russin. But it is most likely that the moderates will be able to make one last try for their existence as a conservative ruling group. Their hopes will depend to a large extent upon the degree to which some of the major reparation claims of France can be

adjusted to the abilities of the people to pay.

The junker and royalist groups obviously are working to force total political and financial bankruptcy at Berlin, to throw whole question of government into the lap of the Allies and to compel something suggestive of an allied seizure of Germany knowing that such measures would mark an end and a new beginning of the reparations problem and that it would cause even more popular discontent in England and France than in Germany.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION SEEMS TO BE IN SOLUTION

Various Changes Suggested, but No One Knows Whether Any Will Be Adopted in the Immediate Future

CHANGES in the Esch-Cummins Rail-road Act are contemplated by the leaders in the present Congress and by the men who have been elected to the next Congress.

The latter wish to modify, if not to repeal, the provisions fixing the net return on capital invested in the railroads and to curtail the power of the Labor Board. The former are contemplating anti-strike

mendments to the law, with penalties for disregard of the decisions of the Labor Board. And they also are considering a reconstitution of this board. What the outcome will be no man can

tell, because of the conflict of interests involved in the whole subject. But there can be no doubt that if the Labor Board is to justify its existence it must be reconstituted.

At the present time it consists of three representatives of the employes, three of the rathroads and three of the public. It is what has commonly been known as an arbitration board composed of representatives of the disputants associated with representatives of the public, in recognition of the fact, now partly admitted, that the public is also a party to any great industrial dispute.

No arbitration board ever has reached a decision which was not the result of compromise. Each side has asked for more than t expected to get and then has made conressions until a common ground has been reached. But if there is to be no interruption in the operation of the railroads there must be a tribunal empowered to assert the supremacy of the public interest and to reach a decision based on the equities of the case rather than as a result of a compromise which leaves the equities untouched

The theory of the Esch-Cummins law is that the disputes between the employes of the individual roads and the managers of those roads shall be settled by negotiations between the men and their employers, and that where agreement is not possible the Labor Board should step in. That is, when one arbitration failed it should be sucreeded by another arbitration.

It has not worked satisfactorily, for the lecisions of the board have been flouted both by the railroad managers and by the

The public may not yet be ready for it. but the time must come when we have a tribunal representing the public, as the Supreme Court of the United States represents it, with power to compel respect for its decisions.

The litigants in the Supreme Court are not represented on the bench by men with special interest in each side. The Justices are men learned in the law, who interpret the law and apply it to specific cases. And every one is satisfied, because every one has confidence in the honesty of purpose of the

There is no reason why disagreements between employers and employes should lend to violence. When two business men disagree they take their case to the courts. where the man with the best case usually wins. They know that a resort to brute force would not settle their dispute, but would sow the seeds of future disputes.

The working men, however, are unwilling to accept a judicial decree for two reasons. One is that they distrust the impartiality of the Judges or, more accurately speaking. the arbitrators; and the other is that they are so firmly convinced that their demands are just that they are determined to secure them even at the cost of force.

This feeling of labor that there is a conspiracy against it must be overcome before any adequate labor board or industrial court can be set up. But this feeling can be overcome. Those who doubt it have only to study the history of the relations between the Philadelphia Papid Transit Company and its employes for the last ten years

HEROES OF CHILDHOOD

THIE National Kindergarten and Elemen I tary College of Chicago, which has lately been inquiring into the literary tastes and here-worshiping proclivities of childhood, s now engaged in the much more delicate task of extracting adult confessions

College presidents, national legislators, financiers, business men, authors and a wide variety of prominent persons have been tested with a questiononire for the purpose of disclosing what books they read in youth and what characters appealed most to the young imagination

The opportunity for men and women of prominence to siggest that their present Istinction was foreshadowed in tender years by discrimination in fiction. history and biography is unquestionably tempting. On the whole, however, the resistance to self-flattery has been commend-

General Atterbury, for example, does not hesitate to confess that he found Captain Kida (book of which he was the theme not stated) 100 per cent attractive. Carroll's Alice and Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer tie the redoubtable buseancer for first honors, while in General Atterbury's case the insufferably priggish Elste Dinsmore is neredited with a zero minus. Retrospection

of this type is refreshing. It is to be regretted, however, that the destionnaire management in preparing its list of heroes and herotnes failed to rule out explicitly those with whom men and women of middle age or more could not have been acquainted in childhood. Samuel W. Gompers, for instance, mentions Peter Pan as one of his prime favorites. As the present head of the American Federation of Labor was fifty four before Barrie's delirious fantasy appeared, it would seem that Mr. Gompers, conrageous as ever, is unafraid of a little thing like an anachronism. General Atterbury also indorses the blithe good genius of Kensington Gardens, and several other grown-up celebrities extol

Uncle Remus, whom Joel Chandler Harris did not create until 1880.

If the test was intended to show whom the great folk of the present would have chosen for their heroes if the gift of prescience had been bestowed in childhood. it may be accounted a success. Results of this kind are, however, somewhat lacking in conviction.

There can be no question that Charles Dickens as a boy was enraptured with "Peregrine Pickle," "Gil Blas," "Don Quixote" and "Tales of the Genli." His works strikingly reflect this early reading, and there is abundant evidence concerning the make-up of John Dickens' scanty but alluring library.

But the case of the great novelist is not on the whole typical. More than a few folk of prominence are humanly weak. It rounds out the tale of success to begin with a well-selected list of "books that have influenced me."

Autobiography in whatever form is a ticklish business. Mark Twain, it may be recalled, rashly determined to tell the truth about himself. His personal reminiscences were never finished.

POLICE IN THE HOME? T IS quite true, as Dr. J. Madison Taylor A observes, that people who are sick, especially if they are afflicted with a contagious atlment, ought to stay in bed and zealously obey the doctor's orders. These are only a few of the things that people should do but don't. Folk should go to church on Sundays. They should read only good books. They should go to bed, if they are to be credited with a reasonable regard for themselves and others, at what we are accus-tomed to call "a respectable hour" every night. Simple food and fresh air and outdoor exercise should be central concerns in the collective mind of the entire populace. But it would be strange indeed to see platoons of policemen forcibly escorting unwilling multitudes to church under the terms of a Compulsory Worship Law.

It would be even stranger to find plainclothes men from City Hall prying about in pantries and summoning householders before the magistrates for having too many ples in their larders and too many dumplings and not enough of the sort of food that may be said to have what the doctors call a high vitamin content. One may only wonder excitedly about what the people would do, even in this age of docility and acceptance, if the Legislature at Harrisburg were to pass a law under which, at the tolling of a large municipal bell, all men, women and children should be required to rush forth into the streets and walk briskly up and down swinging their arms in the sort of exercise that is deemed necessary to the good of the present and the future generations.

Dr. Taylor seems to be convinced that physicians should have the authority to keep patients in bed by force, when such novel police methods seem clearly desirable. We venture to believe that some other way will have to be found further to restrict the death rate There is in every average man a lurking, resolute desire to do as he pleases with himself-to be rash if he feels that rashness will amuse him, to be occasionally foolish and even reckless if he can get any fun out of it. He would rather be wrong, he probably would rather be unwise, than bound in matters affecting his soul's affairs,

Some such state of mind was inevitable in a country like ours, where all the people are descended from men and women who crossed a world to seek liberty. Therein, without doubt, is the origin of most of the insurgent opinion with which the "drys" have to contend in many quarters.

It must be apparent to everybody by this ime that those who actively resent the drift toward morals legislation se'dom want to be merely bad. It happens that the average human being has a sense of humor. The average man has a large natural capacity for mirth and joy. He is apt to resent much of what is proposed in the name of reform. not because it is not good so far as it goes, The world wants fun. It wants a chance

to laugh and sing and talk freely about inconsequential things. If it goes to cabarets and dance halls and dinners furtively wet and if it encourages jazz in life and in fiction and in the theatre, it is largely because, having falled to find genuine fun in life, it turns to the imitations. Mirth and laughter and opportunities to

expand his spirit are, we venture to believe. as necessary to the health of the normal human being as the spinach and brown bread and fresh air and exercise about which many doctors talk with rising fervor nowadays. If reformers sometimes full if the folk who agitate for a larger and larger extension of moral censorship by law are not always gleefully received by all the people, it is largely because their philosophy s nowhere lit by a sense of humor. Nor it it usually adjustable to the natural and ineradicable needs which that inborn quality of spirit creates in the average man. It is beginning to seem that if Govern

ments go into the business of policing the morals of modern peoples they will have to go all the way or fail wretchedly. They will have to create where they now merely destroy. When they take away the means by which men and women find release for a natural insistent spirit of gayety, it will not be enough to say that what they destroy tends to evil or is generally bad. They will have to seek until they can find, not for a few but for all people, some other sort of escape from the sad or serious monotony of the day's work.

YELLOW STREAK EXPLAINED TT HAS remained for a delegate to the

Atlantic City convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association to explain the psychology of the vellow streak. In the course of a discussion of the effect of color on the nerves he said that blue

induces an apparent culm; green, happiness and vitality, and yellow, amiability, Now the man with a yellow streak is so amiable that when he is put to a test involving the assertion of his will in a manner that may be disagreeable to some one

else, he incritably backs down. Instead of seeing red he sees yellow, and then it is all day with him. Red, on the other hand, is an inflammatory color. It stirs up the passions. Probably this is why the bull becomes enraged

when he sees it. Yet, for all that, red & a more useful color than yellow, The progress of the world has never been advanced by a man with a yellow streak. Great political and social reforms have been achieved by men who see red. They will let no obstacle stand in their way and will fight to the death for what seems good to

There is an anomaly, however, in this philosophy of colors which needs explanation. What we know as Colonial yellow was favored by the vigorous patriots who set up this Government, and there was no yellow streak in them. It may be that as the color they favored was a lemon yellow, the acid entered into their blood and counteracted any tendency to pusillanimous amiability.

Palm Reach may have competizion. Report to the Department of Commerce from Bergen, Norway, says the waters of the and that the teebergs are melting. If the Mikinight Sun keeps on warming up the trippers will be tripping north for their

PINCHOT THE MAN

Some Interesting Sidelights on the Next Governor of Pennsylvania. His War Work-Pinchot and Penrose

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S biography, or autobiography, remains to be written.

There has been a lot of desultory stuff published about him, mostly campaign material embracing the highlights on his somewhat eventful life.

The nearest approach to anything definite, satisfactory and detailed, comes from the pen of that widely known historian and antiquarian, Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker. It is in the shape of a fourteen-page pamphlet entitled, "The an Pinchot."

Portions of it present new views and sidelights on the life of the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

of Pennsylvania,
After likening Gifford Pinchot—the first
time he saw him was in 1914—to a Frankish King, Colonel Shoemaker says:
"This resemblance to a Frankish King
may be borne out in fact by his ancestry,
which comes from Frankish or Northern
France and Flanders."

correct Pinchot family, Huguenots," continues the biographer. "originated at Arras in Picardy, that militant city which was almost demolished by the Germans in the World War, and not far from the birthplace, at St. Quentin, of Anthony Benezet, the Quaker philanthropist, called by Benjamin Franklin the first citizen of Philadelphia in Revolutionary days.

"On his mother's side the name was

"On his mother's side the name was originally Henne, in Flanders; later, when as Huguenots they were driven to England, it became Henne, and in New England, Eno. "On both sides Gifford Pinchot is of Frankish stock, the blood of Charlemagne and Guynemer.
"He is Gothic rather than Gallic.

"The name Henne is also found in Penn-sylvania along the Blue Mountains in west-ern Berks County, possibly of the same "Oliver D. Schock, of the Public Service

Commission, tells us the Henne family have been Republicans for generations, in a Democratic district.
"Gifford Pinchot has always been a Republican.

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S early life was ware River. He was born on August 11, 1865, and

is old enough to recall having hunted the now extinct wild pigeons.

"His father and grandfather ran timber rafts to Philadelphia, kept store and were

"He is as typically and ruggedly American as was Abraham Lincoln. Both split rails and chopped wood early in life. "Gifford Pinchot can swing an ax or marking hatchet today in a way that makes the average 'woodsie' or 'hick' green with envy and sit up and take notice."

A MAN'S religion is inseparable from his early life. Gifford Pinchot's up-bringing was essentially Christian, of the old-fashioned kind.

"At Yale, he tells us, he overlooked many of the fields of athletic prowess—though, like a militant Christian, he was a memher of the freshman football team, and got his 'numerals'—to be president of the col-lege Y. M. C. A, and conduct his own Bible class, which he did for four years.

"Gifford Pinchot is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"He is a past president of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania." "GIFFORD PINCITOT'S education was varied and cosmopolitan: it included a term at the district school near his Pike

County home, private tutors, Yale, and for-estry schools in France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.
"He was in school in Paris when the Communards were marching through the streets to be stood up against a wall and

"He saw McMahon and Gambetta, and can recall the smoking ruins of the Tuil-

at that early age his strong championing of the right. "Yale and Princeton have shown their appreciation of his practical knowledge by making him Sc. D.
"McGill University, Toronto, Canada,

gave him the degree of I.L. D.
"He was a 'frat' man at Yale, belonging
to Psi Upsilon, to which his arch-rival.
Chief Justice W. H. Taft, also belonged, and

to Skull and Bones.
"Gifford Pinchot is a living exemplar of Tale democracy.'

"GIFFORD PINCHOT'S father, the late James W. Pinchot, of Milford, was a self-made business man of varied interests, and several uncles were active commercially in various parts of Pike County. "His grandfather was Amos R. Eno, & eading financier of his day and generation Shortly after the German hordes crossed

the Belgian frontier in 1914, Gifford Pinchot, actuated probably as much by his broad love of humanity as his Flemish blood, hurried to Belgium to the nid of the home-'Aided by his wife, he was performing

a notable work for civilization, when General von Kluck, with his usual obtuseness, having heard that Gifford Pinchot's sister was married to the British envoy to neutral Holland, ordered his expulsion from Bel-From the United States he was able to

direct important relief work through the agencies of the Belgian Relief Commission "Later on when the war clouds were hovering about the United States and Colonel Roosevelt was organizing his famous division, he selected Gifford Pinchot as a member of his personal staff and colonel

of the first forestry regiment.
"Gifford Pinchot is an honorary member
of the American Legion Post at Milford, Pike County.

RAISE of Gifford Pinchot as a sports. I man came from an unexpected source Senator Penrose, his old adversary in

The Senator had visited the giant timber on Swift Run, Snyder County, now known ns Snyder-Middleworth Park, with Colo-nel W. C. McConnell and United States Judge C. B. Witmer, and, fearing lest the titanic hemlocks be cut or burned, he turned one of his companions, saying:
"Tell Pinchot to make a park out of these trees and save them; he can do it; he is all right.

"Pinchot and I were members of the

same hunting club in the West, the Boone and Crockett Club. and Crockett Clun.

"To belong, one has to have killed several species of big game: Pinchot was one of the best shots we had, and is a sportsman and a gentleman.

No MAN in public life today has had a wider range of executive experience.

"As Chief Forester of the United States he handled wast problems involving millions dollars, on an area almost as big as Europe. 'Cifford Pinchot is an omnivorous reader

of all types of books.

"His favorite novel is 'Peter Ibbetson,'
which gives an inkling as to the high idealism of his literary predilections.

"He is also fond of Robert Louis Stevenson's romances, and if you look at him closely there is much of 'R. L. S.' in his

general appearance.

'He says that Colonel Roosevelt's favorite outdoor book was Jules Gerard's 'Adven-tures With Lions in Algeria, which remarkable volume, read in early boyhood, formed the impetus which sent 'Strongheart' into the wilds of British East Africa years later as a 'faunal naturalist,'



"MARVELOUS! MARVELOUS!!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

WILLIAM C. BEYER On the National Municipal League Convention

THE National Municipal League, which is to hold its twenty-eighth annual convention in this city beginning November 22, has a long record of usefulness in promoting better government in our cities, counties and States, says William C. Beyer, assistant director of the Bureau of Munici-

pal Research.
"To Philadelphians the League and its coming annual meeting are of peculiar terest," said Mr. Beyer. "It was here that this nation-wide organization was launched more than a quarter of a century ago and this meeting will be the first to be held n Philadelphia since the initial gathering of 1894. Objects of the League

"There is no better way of stating the objects of the League than to quote from its declarations of principles. These objects are enumerated as follows:

"First. To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of those who are interested in good municipations."

of those who are interested in good municipal. county and State government.
"Second. To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the details of governmental administration and of the nethods of selecting and appointing officials and of constitutions, laws and ordinances relating to such objects. "Third. To furnish data for public in-formation and discussion by the publications of the proceedings of the meetings, reports

of committees and other papers, bo periodicals bearing upon the subject of gov-"One of the concrete activities of the League has been to serve as a clearing house of information on governmental problems To it new developments and experiences in different communities have been reported, and from it information with regard to these

viduals and to groups interested in im-proving civic conditions in their respective localities. National Municipal Review

developments has been distributed to indi-

"Perhaps the League's most important vehicle for the dissemination of facts and ideas is its monthly periodical, the Na-tional Municipal Review. For many years it has been a veritable mine of useful information. It has not only mirrored faithfully the current tendencies in American government, especially in our cities, but it has helped to blaze the way of entirely new reforms. Such movements as the commission form of government, the short ballot proportional representation, the city-manager plan and the initiative, referendum and recall owe much to the illuminating discussions that have appeared from time to time in the pages of this valuable monthly. "The technical supplements of the Review

deserve special mention. These have been prepared by specialists in different fields of administration and contain authoritative statements in regard to the subjects treated. more important supplements issued during the last few years are those on 'The Assessment of Real Estate.' 'Administrative Consolidation in State Govern-'Modern City Planning' and 'Pen-n the Public Service.' The value of sions in the Public Service. The value of these pamphlets to citizens, legislators and

Works on Government

"Another contribution of the League to the cause of better government is a series of books devoted to various aspects of community life. This series, which now comprises more than a dozen treatises, includes such subjects as 'A New Municipal Pro-gram.' 'Experts in City Government,' 'Town Planning.' The Social Center.' 'City Gov-ernment by Commission.' 'The City Man-ager.' 'Regulation of Municipal Utilities,' 'Woman's Work in Municipalities' and 'County Government.'
"But the dissemination of information is

tention of the League. It has done con-structive work of a pioneer character through committees. Amongsthe most note-worthy efforts of this character is the report of the Committee on Municipal Program in 1915 on 'A Model City Charter and Municipal Home Rule.

by no means all that has engaged the at-

"This report is more than a discussion of the problem. It contains an actual draft of legal provisions intended to go into city charters and also a draft of provisions incorporation into State constitutions

insure home rule for cities of the lesser classes and villages. The practical value of this report is well attested by the fact that its recommendations have been copied widely by charter committees, either in full or in part.

Model State Constitution

"Of equal rank with the model city charter is the report of the Committee on State Government on a model State constitution which has been completed during the last year. It, too, is in the form of an actual draft of legal provisions and doubt-less will prove as helpful to constitution makers as the model city charter has been legislators and charter committees.

"Other subjects which have been con Sidered by committees of the League are sources of municipal revenue, municipal reference libraries, municipal franchises nunicipal courts, civic education, municipal pensions and civil service.

"During recent years particularly the League has supplemented its educational and committee activities by giving expert assist-ance in the field to charter committees and constitutional conventions. In the person of Dr. A. R. Hatton, head of the political science department of Western Reserve University, the League has an eminently quali-fied charter consultant and draftsman. Through him the organization has rendered invaluable services of a most practical char-acter to citizen and official bodies in many cities and States throughout the country. Dr. Hatton has assisted in writing charters for many cities, including Atlanta, Memphis. Kansas City, Minneapolis and Cleveland. The last named city voted for the adoption of the city-manager plan of government a little more than a year ago. argely as a result of the work of the League and its field representatives.

The Annual Meetings

"The annual meetings of the League ar noteworthy for their contributions to civic progress. These are held in different cities throughout the country and often are the occasion for similar gatherings of allied associations. At the Philadelphia meeting there will be a discussion of Pennsylvania's State educational system; our national budget will be discussed; one session will be devoted to the administration of criminal justice, and a committee will report on new standards of public employment "No summary of the work of the League

would be complete without a word of appreciation of the part played in creating this national agency by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. In addition to being a leader among the organizers of the League, Mr. Woodruff carried the responsibility of the secretary-ship as well as the editorship of the Review until two years ago, when the headquarters were removed to New York. In appreciation of his years of service Mr. Woodruff was elected honorary secretary, and to succeed him the council chose Dr. Dodds, formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania."

BEDTIME STORY Dr. J. Madison Taylor

Would have all physicians endowed With power, be it said, To keep patients in bed When at large they should not be al lowed. No political influence, kale or Personality ever shall free

Mr. Sick 'Un from crib. Bottle, tucker and bib. For a doctor's his jailer, you see.

Sec. saw. Marnery How! Stick to your bed as a matter of law! Hush-a-ba, patient! Your mediciae sup, Nursie will tell when it's time to get up!

So beware of the fever that's scarlet, Influenza, the mumps and the like. Beware of the docs With their handcuffs and locks. Ten days is the sentence. Sure. Mike !-

Is bound to interpret the law .-So before he can peep Grab and put him to si With the medical Margery Daw :

See-saw, Margery Daw!
Stick to your bed as a matter of law!
Hush-a-by, patient! Your medicine sup.
Nursie will tell when it's time id get up!

SHORT CUTS

Two of the big Chicago packing com-panies are consolidating. Somebody's mest.

It hardly needed the Vauclain indorse-ment to prove the Pepper vision a Mugwung day-dream.

No matter what you do if your 'eart is true, says Lloyd George, and 'is 'eart was true to Poll. The curious thing about the New Brunswick murder case is that the trial is being held ahead of the arrest.

Clemenceau says it is shameful to sleep till seven, but as his shame is shared by millions he may be able to bear it,

The Chilean earthquake brings home to the fact that man. plishments, is but a helpless babe. "We've had a real nice time." said the Mountbattens. "Come again," said Uncle Sam. But he sent no message to Margot.

Evanston, the birthplace of the W. C. T. U., has voted in favor of beer and light wines. Is this backsliding or repentance?

Columbia has a tackle who were eye-glasses on the football field. Baseball will now have to step to the front with shortstop sporting a monocle.

George Gray Barnard says his statue of Lincoln in Louisville is an improvement on his statue of Lincoln in Manchester. Improving with practice, perhaps.

dropped from \$120,000 to \$70,000 a grambut the fact will make no appreciable difference in the weight of the market basks. Every time Miss Alice Paul raves at

Prices are coming down. Radium has

women for refusing to support women simply because they are women we arrive at the conclusion that women are fairly level-bended.

"When work goes out of fashion," says John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "you may expect to see civilization fail." And, naturally, at this point man will have another joe ahead of him. West Virginia millionaire mattree maker has been fined a thousand dollar and deprived of his vote for three years for having spent too much money at a primary election. And having made his own bed he, of course, will not attempt to lie out of it.

What Do You Know?

1. In what year did William Jennian Bryan first run for the presidency the United States? What is the meaning of the word floors 3. Into what ocean does the Zambesi River

4. Who are the Laplanders and where do they live? 5. What is kaolin?
6. What State in the recent elections chose a Democrat for the United States Separate for the first time since the fifth decade of the nineteenth century?
What is the classic name of Portugal?
Who wrote "The History of Mr. Polly?
Who was Eugene Fromentin?
What is the literal meaning and applies the of the word extensions?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" is from Alexander Popts "Essay on Criticism." 2. The crozier in astronomy is the Southers Cross.

fought in 1876 between United States troops, under General George A Cus-ter, and Sloux Indians, under Sittle Bull. Custer and all his men wes 4. Distemper is a pigment mixed with a vehicle soluble in water, as for some painting and the interior decoration of waller.

of walls.

5. The invention of dynamite is attrib-uted to Alfred Nobel in 1886.

6. The foreshore of a scacoust is that por-tion of the coust only visible at low

tide.

7. A guillemot is a bird, a species of auk of northern latitudes.

8. "H. J." on tombstones means "nic just".

1. Latin for "here lies."

7. The highest mountain on the American continent is Aconcagua. In chile, the summit of which is more than 21.

10. The sixth book of the Bible is Jessen.